



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### RED CARPET FOR NASSER

The streets of Moscow are gaily decorated for Russia's big May Day celebration on the first of the month. Prominent among the huge portraits that line walls and buildings are pictures of Gamal Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic (UAR).

The Reds are going to unusual lengths to welcome President Nasser during his current visit to Moscow. Western leaders wonder what effect, if any, Russia's outward show of friendship for Nasser will have on UAR's policies toward the Soviets.

### ALASKA GROWS

Alaska, which hopes to become the 49th state in our Union, is growing fast. The U. S. Census Bureau reports that the Territory's population increased from 108,000 in 1950 to 161,000 in 1957. Despite its rapid growth, though, Alaska still has fewer inhabitants than do any of the 48 states.

### VISITING THE CAPITOL

Should the 2,000,000 or so Americans and foreigners who visit our Capitol have to pay for guided tours through the halls of Congress? That issue is now being discussed on Capitol Hill as a number of lawmakers are pushing a measure to provide free guide service for visitors.

At present, private guides take tourists through the Capitol for a fee of 25 cents apiece. (The rate is lower for students.) A number of lawmakers feel that the practice of charging for such tours "degrades" one of our country's leading shrines of democracy. Others think the present arrangement is satisfactory.

### LONGEST TV LINE

The world's longest television network is being constructed across Canada. When finished, it will stretch some 4,000 miles from Canada's Pacific shores to the Atlantic island of Newfoundland.

### SPACE COURSES

Beginning this June, cadets at the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado will start learning more about outer space. A new science program at the Academy will include a course in space travel.

### ELECTRICITY IN ASIA

A glance at its electric power output gives a good idea of how far the giant continent of Asia lags behind the rest of the world in material progress. Though Asia's production of electricity increased by more than a third within the past 5 years, the continent still turns out only slightly more than one-twentieth of the world's total power! Yet, Asia contains about half of all the people on the globe.



PEOPLE OF ALL AGES must cooperate to reduce lawbreaking in this nation

## Youth Crime Problems

Young Americans Concerned About the Bad Reputation That A Relatively Small Delinquent Group Creates

SOME time ago, 3 boys in a Washington neighborhood were playfully tossing insults at one another. Two of them were 9 and 10 years old, and the other was 13. Eventually the younger boys put their heads together, whispered for a few moments, and then gleefully started yelling: "Teen-ager! Teen-ager!"

The shouts of these children probably didn't worry the 13-year-old a great deal. But most youths do resent the fact that some older people, likewise, regard "teen-ager" as a synonym for "juvenile delinquent."

The facts are—to a considerable extent—on the youths' side. They show that the large majority of teenagers are reliable citizens and that their general conduct is good.

It is true, nevertheless, that our country faces a growing problem of crime and serious misbehavior among young people. A congressional subcommittee headed by Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee has presented these figures:

Between 1948 and 1955, there was a 70% increase in the number of cases brought before America's juvenile courts. Our total number of young people, in the age-group with which juvenile courts are concerned, rose only 16% during the same period.

According to the Federal Bureau of

Investigation (FBI), youths under 18 accounted for about 46% of all the arrests for major crimes in town and city areas during 1956. This same group, in recent years, has accounted for well over 60% of all the car thefts. Young people also have been responsible for a large portion of other thefts, of burglaries, and of vandalism—destruction merely for the sake of destroying.

**Tragic waste.** Our country could bear, without too much difficulty, the economic loss resulting from auto thefts, burglaries, window smashing, and so on. But it cannot afford the tragic waste in human values—in talent and ability—that occurs when young people turn to crime.

As has already been noted, juvenile crime involves a comparatively small number of teen-agers. Yet we cannot ignore it—any more than we would think of ignoring polio and leukemia on grounds that they strike only a minority.

The situation involves 2 main requirements: (1) Helping young people to lead constructive lives—preventing delinquency by finding and eliminating its basic causes. (2) Reforming youths who have already gotten into trouble.

**"Chores" needed?** As to the basic causes of trouble among young people,

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## Propaganda in The Cold War

U. S. and Russia Both Eager To Gain More Support In Other Nations

"CAPITALIST propaganda" is the term that Russian officials have used in rejecting U. S. disarmament proposals. "Nothing but propaganda" is what Secretary of State John Foster Dulles called Moscow's announcement earlier this month that she was suspending nuclear tests.

To a large extent, the cold war today involves propaganda competition. Both the United States and the Soviet Union are trying to secure the backing of world opinion for their different ways of life and for their competing policies on the international scene.

The feeling is widespread that the United States is lagging in this contest, and that Russia is doing a more effective propaganda job than we are. Both President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles have indicated that U. S. propaganda is not as successful as it should be.

In a recent Gallup Poll, people in a dozen of the world's largest cities were asked who, in their opinion, was ahead in the cold war. In only 2 cities—Berlin, Germany, and New Delhi, India—did more persons feel that the western lands were leading Russia. In 10 other cities—including Chicago, Paris, London, and Stockholm—the majority of people who expressed opinions felt that the Soviet Union was ahead in the cold-war struggle in which propaganda plays such a big part.

**What is propaganda?** It may be defined as the spreading of ideas in order to influence people to support certain beliefs or courses of action.

In the minds of many, the term is connected with shady activities. Actually propaganda can be judged only by the goal which it is trying to attain. For example, sound views put forth to win support for cancer research would be considered "good" propaganda. But the ideas advanced by Adolf Hitler before World War II to wipe out Germany's Jewish population were "bad" propaganda.

In our daily lives, we are constantly confronted with propaganda. We are continually being urged to subscribe to a certain cause or to support a certain organization. Advertising is a form of propaganda with which we are all familiar.

**How it works.** To be effective, propaganda must appeal to the hopes and needs of those to whom it is directed. It must not go against deep-seated beliefs, and it must be repeated over and over again.

Propaganda is spread in many ways—through person-to-person contacts; newspapers, magazines and other

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# Propaganda in the Cold War

(Continued from page 1)

printed matter; radio, television, and motion pictures.

It is important that one be able to detect propaganda. No one wants to be fooled or tricked into accepting views which are unsound or undesirable. The best safeguard is to assume a questioning attitude about everything one reads, hears, or sees.

One might ask such questions as these: What is the source of this material? What is the reputation of the person or organization presenting it? Is someone trying to influence me for selfish reasons? Is this a fair, objective, and factual account?

**Cold war.** Why has propaganda come to loom so large today in international relations?

It is, as we have already pointed out, one of the major weapons of the cold war—the competition between the western democracies and the communist lands. At stake is world leadership, with the United States and Russia both hoping to induce other nations to follow their different ways of life.

Formerly, international power struggles were waged by diplomacy, and—when diplomacy broke down—by arms. Diplomacy has proved ineffective on many occasions during the past 10 years. Yet everyone agrees that, with the development of nuclear weapons, nations can no longer resort to arms to spread their influence. Thus, the propaganda conflict has assumed greater importance.

**Soviet efforts.** Russian propaganda is today emphasizing 2 points. By announcing that it would stop nuclear tests, Moscow has convinced many people in overseas lands that it opposes the use of nuclear weapons more than the United States does. In addition, by plugging persistently for a summit meeting, it has tried to create the impression that it has a greater desire for peace than America has.

Soviet propaganda ignores the American position that any nuclear-weapons ban—to be foolproof—re-

quires careful and constant inspection within Russia, the United States, and other countries to see that the ban is actually being carried out. It overlooks the fact that Moscow has refused to permit such inspection and refuses, moreover, to take part in UN disarmament discussions.

The Soviet stand also brushes over the American contention that a summit meeting—to be successful—must have careful advance preparation, which Russia has opposed.

James Reston, highly respected Washington correspondent for the *New York Times*, writes that "there is not a single non-communist diplomat (in Washington) who disagrees" with the U.S. position on these matters. "There is scarcely a well-informed individual in the world with knowledge of the postwar record of the Soviet government who regards these 2 (U.S.) points as unreasonable. Nevertheless, the propaganda tide is running against this capital."

**Moscow's campaign.** There are several reasons why Russian propaganda has made marked headway. In the first place, it is cleverly conceived and skilfully executed. It makes use of the wishes of people everywhere for peace. It is repeated over and over. It is directed mainly to the uninformed rather than the informed.

The Soviet leaders hammer away at the ridiculous idea that the United States is run by corrupt business interests who want war to increase their profits. As false as this view is, many uninformed people, hearing it again and again, eventually swallow it.

Second, in the Soviet Union, the government owns and controls all newspapers as well as radio and TV stations. Only the government's views are put forth. The policies of Red leaders and the propaganda with which they support their policies are a single, coordinated effort.

**U.S. position.** The failure of our nation to meet Russian propaganda as effectively as we should stems from a



POLISH BORN, now Americans, they prepare Voice of America news for Poland

number of reasons. For one thing, as a democracy with freedom of speech and the press, we cannot—and don't want to—control the flow of information the way Russia does.

Announcements of Russian leaders to our officials are reported promptly by newspapers, radio, and TV in America. In the communist press, on the other hand, the statements of U.S. officials to Russian leaders may not be reported for days, if at all.

In the same manner, we allow news to flow out of our country much more freely than the Russians do from their land. The failure of our first attempts to launch a satellite was widely publicized here and abroad. The Soviet Union may very likely have had similar early failures—but if they did, the outside world never heard about them.

The dilemma which U.S. leaders face is this: We want to do an effective job of presenting our views abroad. At the same time, we do not want complete government control of channels of information.

While maintaining our freedom of speech and press, can we compete on even terms in the propaganda field with Russia? Our leaders say that we must, but to do so will require some vital changes in our propaganda program.

**Sound policies.** A number of leaders in Congress and elsewhere say that the first step in having an effective propaganda program is to make sure that our actions in the foreign-policy field are sound, clear, and reasonably consistent. Basically, our propaganda reflects government policies. No amount of propaganda—it is pointed out—can make up for policies that are poorly conceived, are put into effect too late, or are not understandable and properly explained both to foreigners and to the American people.

It has been held by certain critics, for example, that our government has been slow on occasions in reacting to Russian propaganda moves. Steps have been taken recently in the effort to forestall such criticism. For instance, the most recent letter from Premier Khrushchev of Russia to President Eisenhower was answered promptly so the people of the world would not have much time to think about the Soviet arguments before our reply was presented to them.

Not only must our basic foreign policies be sound, but our propaganda that "advertises" and explains these policies must be accurate and truthful,

it is emphasized. Though Russia may occasionally gain a temporary advantage from falsehoods, our officials feel that untrue statements are bound to boomerang in time against the party that advances them.

**Improving USIA.** The main propaganda agency of our government is the United States Information Agency (USIA). Today the work of this organization is being carefully examined with the view of making it more effective, insofar as possible.

The goal of USIA is to inform other peoples about the United States. It maintains overseas libraries, offers special exhibits, and supplies films and news releases to radio and TV stations in many countries.

An important part of USIA is the Voice of America, the U.S. government's overseas radio program. Announcers who speak native languages report on happenings in the United States.

The exact effectiveness of the USIA programs is hard to judge. It is especially difficult to gauge the impact of the Voice of America in Russia and other communist lands. Nevertheless, one indication of its success is found in communist attempts to curb international broadcasts. The Soviet Union continually tries to "jam" them, so that the programs cannot be received.

**Regain initiative.** Many Americans feel that we must try some dramatic new methods and techniques to give us the propaganda initiative in the cold war. One person who feels so is William Benton, who was formerly an Assistant Secretary of State and later a senator from Connecticut.

In a recent magazine article, Mr. Benton listed a number of possible steps as "examples of a positive program of propaganda." Among other things, he suggested:

(1) That President Eisenhower ask for a monthly talk to the Russian people by way of radio and television, and that he offer Khrushchev the same opportunity to address the American people.

(2) That Congress pass a resolution, suggesting that Eisenhower and Khrushchev appear before the United Nations to state their views on disarmament with full publicity in all countries.

(3) That we tell the world this: If Russia will agree to a rigid system of nuclear disarmament, the United States is prepared to spend as much as 10 billion dollars a year to help the



NEWS REPORTER broadcasting to Viet Nam for Voice of America, a radio service operated by the U. S. government to compete with communist propaganda. Born in Viet Nam, she has worked for VOA in Washington for several years.



development of nations less favored than ours from the economic standpoint. (With the saving on armaments alone, says Benton, we could afford it.)

(4) That we should ask the Soviet Union to admit U. S. students to its universities where, Mr. Benton thinks, they would be ambassadors for our way of life.

These are some of the recommendations being made for improving the U. S. propaganda effort. A number of our leaders say that Russia is spending much more money for this purpose than we are, and that we must increase our funds if we are to compete on favorable terms. Others feel that a good job can and should be done with money now being provided.

—By HOWARD SWEET

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"Visit to a '600 School,'" by Gertrude Samuels, *New York Times Magazine*, March 2. Special New York City schools for youths who create difficult problems.

"Why the Young Kill," *Newsweek*, August 19, 1957.

"To Counter Russian Propaganda," by Harrison E. Salisbury, *New York Times Magazine*, February 9.

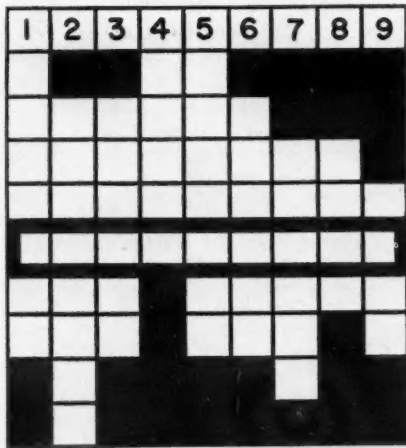
"The People-to-People Program: 'Let Facts Be Submitted to a Candid World,'" by George V. Allen, *Vital Speeches*, March 1.

A team of cowboys keeps trespassers away from the testing grounds at White Sands, New Mexico. Four cowboys ride the range of the dangerous missile-testing area. The cowboys sometimes camp overnight on the trail. In addition to warding off trespassers, the cowboys look for remains of exploded missiles. These are returned to scientists for study.

### CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a geographic area.

1. Capital of Ceylon.
2. Country of east central Africa, headed by an emperor.
3. European nation whose premier was forced to resign earlier this month.
4. Director (last name) of U. S. government's foreign information agency.
5. The Soviet Union is trying to put the United States in an unfavorable light on the question of \_\_\_\_\_ experiments.
6. Body of water (2 words) between Africa and Asia.
7. Director (last name) of the federal government's criminal-detection agency.
8. Foreign ministers of \_\_\_\_\_ meet in Copenhagen next month.
9. Youths under 18 in recent years have been responsible for over half of U. S. thefts of \_\_\_\_\_.



### Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Ben-Gurion. VERTICAL: 1. Faubus; 2. statehood; 3. Indus; 4. Margaret; 5. refugees; 6. separate; 7. Santiago; 8. Sikorsky; 9. ten.



"TIME TO READ" in Amharic is published by Afewerk Mengistab of Ethiopia, who is studying U. S. school newspaper methods in American Observer's offices

## Life in Ethiopia Today

### Visitor from African Land Talks of Problems

SLENDER 22-year-old Afewerk Mengistab of Ethiopia, editor and publisher of newspapers for his country's schools, is in the United States to study journalism. At present, he is spending some weeks observing methods and techniques we use in publishing the AMERICAN OBSERVER.

He and editors of this paper have a number of problems in common, but he has a 2-language job that we do not have. His papers, called *Time to Read*, are published in Amharic, the language of Ethiopia, for young students. Articles for upper grades are in both English and Amharic.

Mengistab studied English for a number of years in school, and he speaks it well. He has this to say about his country:

"Education is now free for all young people. We are building new schools, but we need more. Also, we haven't enough teachers, so some of our young people are not yet able to get a good education.

"As for myself, when I went to our capital, Addis Ababa, I got a job with Americans who are helping to improve education in Ethiopia. I learned much from them, as well as from other Americans who are training our farmers and soldiers.

"Health is a serious problem. There is much malaria, and the World Health Organization of the United Nations is helping us to get rid of this disease. There are only about 8 Ethiopian doctors in our whole country, but more are being trained every year."

Made up of mountains and a high plateau in the eastern central part of Africa, Ethiopia—area 458,000 square miles—is about 1½ times larger than Texas. Says Mengistab:

"Around the capital, where I live, the countryside is hilly. The weather is warm with lots of rain, and the highlands are always green. Snow is seldom seen, except perhaps on the highest peaks.

"We eat some of the same vegetables and meats that you do, but our foods are more highly seasoned. The chief food for most Ethiopians is *injera*. It is a thin, baked dough made of ground grain, and we dip it in a spicy sauce.

"Most of my country's 20,000,000 people are farmers. Coffee is our major crop, and about half of our output is sold to the United States. There is a province in Ethiopia called Kaffa,



STAFF PHOTO BY MARY M. HILL

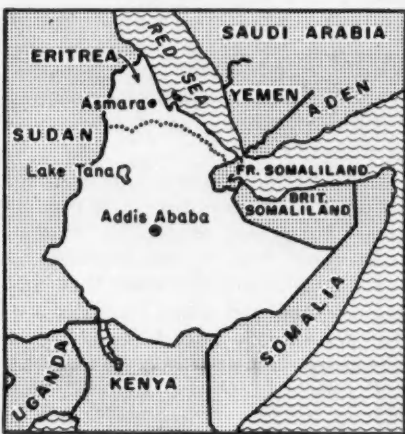
from which the modern word *coffee* very probably was taken. Our farmers raise cattle, goats, and sheep.

"In our cities, some modern homes and apartment houses are much like yours; in fact, many of the furnishings come from the United States. But there also are many mud huts with grass roofs and no windows, especially in rural areas.

"We enjoy sports. I used to play soccer and was a track runner when I was in school. We like basketball, too, and it is played in Ethiopia just as in your country. We often see movies, including American ones.

"It is reported that our average yearly income per person is only about \$56 in your money, but educated people earn considerably more. Persons with a high school education may earn \$95 a month. They can afford an occasional movie, eat in restaurants, and buy good clothes and shoes.

"With the help of free nations, including the United States, we have made progress. There is still much



ETHIOPIA (shown in white) now includes Eritrea, which was for many years an Italian colony

to do, though. We lack up-to-date health, sanitation, and educational facilities that are enjoyed by modern countries today.

"Our ruler is Emperor Haile Selassie, who is strongly anti-communist. Under his leadership, Ethiopia has become a close friend of the United States. There is a Parliament, with members of the upper house appointed by the Emperor. Those of the lower house are elected now, and Ethiopians went to the polls to choose representatives for the first time last summer."

## Hippocratic Oath

By Clay Coss

HIPPOCRATES was an early Greek physician who is generally called the father of medicine. It is thought that he was born on the island of Cos about 460 B. C. Despite his place of fame in history, not too much is known about his life. From the records available, however, it is believed that he took the first big step toward making the practice of medicine a science rather than the following of ignorant and superstitious customs. He developed methods for studying the causes of diseases and for finding cures.

In addition, Hippocrates did much thinking and writing about the ethics which physicians should practice. A number of years after his death, certain of his disciples drew up "The Oath of Hippocrates," based on his teachings. The Hippocratic Oath, as it is popularly known today, is still generally taken by young men and women as they start upon their careers as doctors.

Here is one part of the pledge which is included in this code of ethics:

"Whatever in connection with my professional practice—or not in connection with it—I see or hear in the life of men which ought not to be spoken of . . . I will not divulge as reckoning that all such should be kept secret."

These words, written in ancient times, may sound cumbersome to us today. Nevertheless, their meaning is clear, and the advice they contain is valuable not only to doctors but to everyone. Too many persons like to spread unpleasant information about others—to engage in gossip and character assassination. Will Rogers, the great humorist, once said:

"The only time people dislike gossip is when you gossip about them."

The spreading of unfavorable stories about others has been aptly compared to the spreading of hundreds of tiny feathers in a strong breeze. It is as impossible to retrieve all the damage of ugly gossip as it is to round up all the feathers that have been blown helter-skelter by the obstreperous wind.

You may have heard it said that every person should live so that he wouldn't be ashamed to sell the family parrot to the town gossip. That is good advice. Even when followed, though, it is not always protection against those who can say only bad things about others.

The two best safeguards against gossip are: (1) don't participate in it yourself, because it is extremely contagious; (2) try tactfully to discourage your friends when they talk about others.

Gossip is always a personal confession either of malice or imbecility.

—J. G. HOLLAND

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True politeness simply consists in treating others just as you like to be treated yourself.

—LORD CHESTERFIELD



Clay Coss



# The Story of the Week

## Speaking for America

"The most thankless job in Washington." That's what many reporters call the job held by George Allen as head of the United States Information Agency (USIA). Newsmen point out that when Allen's agency scores a victory in the war of words with Russia, there are few words of praise for a job well done. But when Moscow makes propaganda at our expense, USIA usually bears the brunt of attack for "letting us down."

Actually, Mr. Allen takes criticism in stride. He is determined to do his best in directing our war of words and ideas with the Reds, and his long and successful career as a diplomat has prepared him well for his difficult duties.

Born 54 years ago in North Carolina, Allen began his career as a school teacher and part-time newspaper reporter. In 1930 he took the U.S. Foreign Service examinations, and scored the highest marks ever made up to that time.

Since then, Allen has served in diplomatic posts scattered over many parts of the globe. He was U.S. ambassador to Iran from 1946 to 1948, and helped prevent an attempted Soviet seizure of parts of that country. He has also served as our envoy to Yugoslavia, India, and Greece. He left the Greek post to become USIA chief last fall.

In addition to his regular diplomatic posts, Allen attended many important



**GEORGE ALLEN**, Director of United States Information Agency, which tells foreigners about our way of life

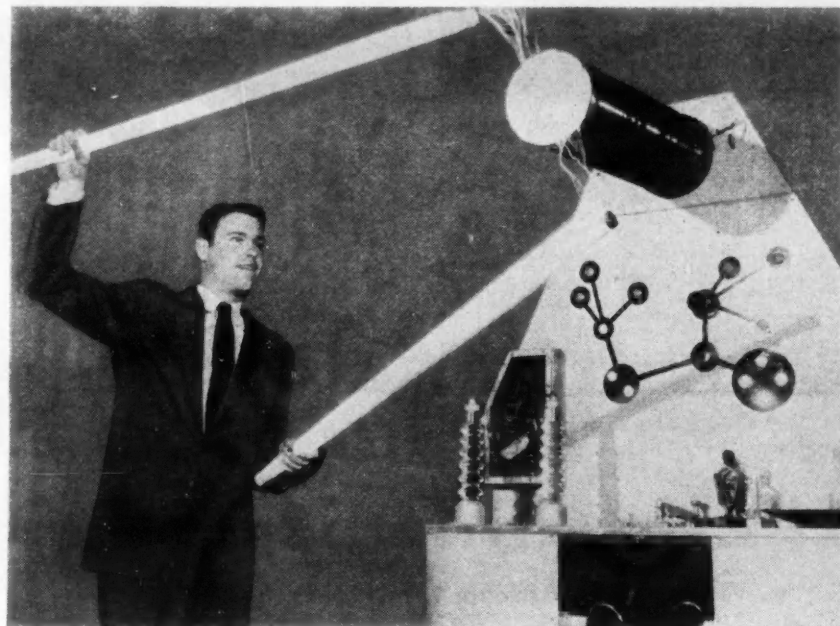
global meetings, including the 1945 San Francisco Conference at which the United Nations was established. He also held a job similar to his present one as head of our overseas information programs in the late 1940's.

A lean, long-faced man with a quick sense of humor, Mr. Allen is married and the father of 3 sons.

## Two-Way Obstacles

We all know that Russia makes it difficult for her people to visit other nations, and hasn't done too much to encourage western visitors to enter the Soviet Union. But, according to Dr. Henry Mayer of California, Uncle Sam also makes it hard at times for Russians to come here.

Dr. Mayer, a physician, says he decided to do something to foster international friendship when President Eisenhower called for "people-to-people" contacts to work for world



**ELECTRICAL DEMONSTRATION** by Carlile Stevens who, with a brother, sponsors science shows for high schools. Close to 1,750,000 students in 21 states are expected to see their "Up 'n Atom" motion pictures this year.

peace. The California doctor visited Russia in 1956. Then he invited 3 Russian women—a doctor and 2 engineers—to make a trip to America.

Dr. Mayer says he ran into these and other problems after he invited the Soviet women to come here: The U.S. State Department first required a 30-day, hour-by-hour itinerary for the Soviet visitors. Next, the agency insisted that an official government interpreter accompany the Russians at Dr. Mayer's expense. Despite the physician's protests that all 3 women could speak English, the rule requiring the interpreter was not changed.

Dr. Mayer raised the necessary funds among friends, and his Russian visitors are due to arrive here May 29.

## Moscow's True Colors

Negotiations between diplomats of Russia and those of the 3 leading western powers—the United States, Britain, and France—were under way in Moscow last week. The diplomats talked over the possibility of holding a summit meeting to discuss world problems.

The outcome of these talks was not known at our press time, but may be before this paper reaches its readers.

As these talks began, Russia did exactly what she has done time and again in the past when we called her bluff for serious peace talks. Moscow began to rant and rave against us and accused us of "warlike" acts against Russia.

This time the Soviets blasted us for having bombers in the air with H-bombs ready to strike at the Reds. The whole world has known for some time that we have bombers on the alert, but Russia waited until the Moscow talks began to air her propaganda charges against us.

We have frequently explained that our H-bomb planes are in constant readiness only for self-protection; that we shall not hit Soviet targets unless the Reds attack us first. Furthermore, when our planes fly with bomb loads, they use safeguards to eliminate any danger of accidental explosions.

On the other hand, Russia has openly boasted that she possesses long-

range H-bomb missiles poised and ready to wipe our cities off the face of the earth. We don't claim to have such fearful weapons in operation as yet. Hence, we must keep our H-bomb planes ever on the alert as protection against the Soviet threat.

Our government readily accepted Russia's request for a UN debate of this issue.

## France Tries Again

France has had 24 governments since the close of World War II. The latest government to fall was one headed by Premier Felix Gaillard, who became leader of France last fall.

Premier Gaillard's government collapsed when it tried to improve relations with Tunisia. Communists and other extremists banded together to vote the government down on this issue.

Tunisia and France have been on poor terms because of differences over Algeria's struggle for freedom from Paris. Fighting between the French and Algerian rebels has often spilled over into Tunisia, causing deaths and high property damage there. Tunisia, meanwhile, has aided the rebels.

The frequent changes in France are explained in part by the way the gov-

ernment is organized. The French National Assembly is the chief law-making body. It contains members of a dozen or more political parties. No single party comes even close to having a majority in the national legislature.

France's chief executive—the Premier—can hold office only so long as he can keep the support of several parties which, together, hold a majority in the Assembly.

As of this writing, France is trying to organize a new government.

## Who'll Be First?

Will Russia beat us into the air with an atomic airplane? A number of western scientists believe that the Reds are well along in developing an atomic-powered plane.

Although Uncle Sam is working on research projects along this line, the Eisenhower Administration has decided against a "crash" program for building an atomic plane in a hurry. The White House says we don't have enough trained scientists and available funds to make an all-out effort to defeat Russia in the A-plane race without weakening some of our many other scientific and defense projects.

The *Washington Star* feels that the Administration is making a mistake in not going all-out to put an atomic plane into the air. If the Soviets beat us to the punch, this newspaper feels that we shall suffer another serious global propaganda blow comparable to the one when Moscow launched the world's first earth satellite last October.

## Recession Probes

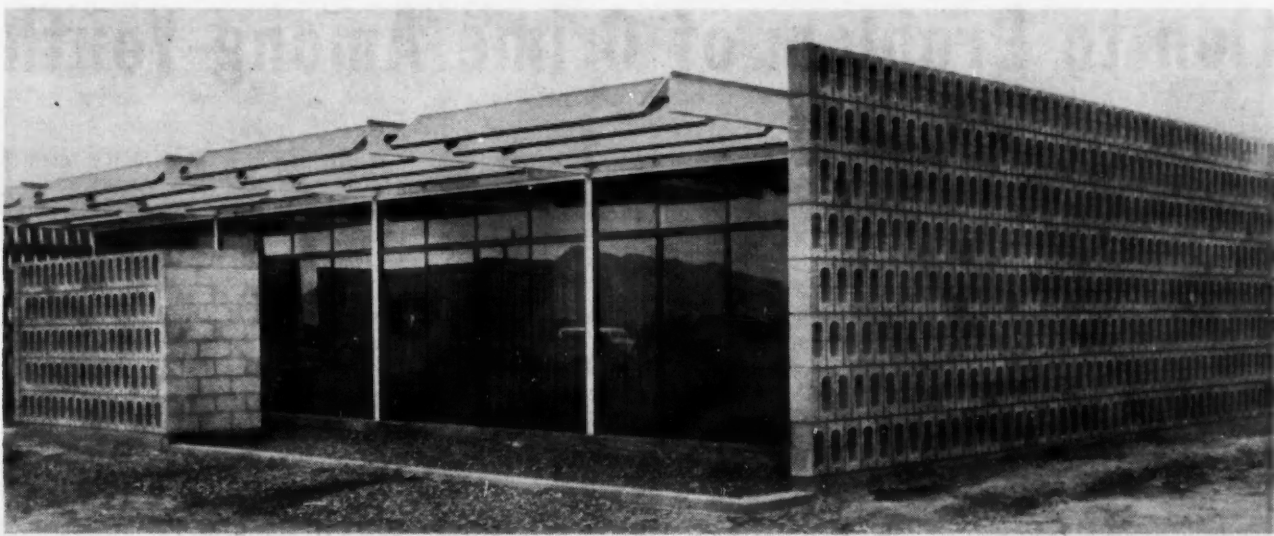
Committees in both Houses of Congress are putting the spotlight on the country's current business slump and what to do about it. The congressional investigators have already asked for the views of ex-President Harry Truman and others on how we can fight the recession. Many other prominent public figures, including leaders in government, labor, and business, will be heard from in the weeks to come.

Meanwhile, the economic news is a mixture of good and bad. On the brighter side, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reports a steady rise in farm incomes since the start of the year—the first such increase in some



**MOTHERS** with baby camels, only a week old, at zoo in Cologne, West Germany





THE SUN'S RAYS operate the heating system in this modern solar house, recently completed at Scottsdale, Arizona

time. Also, a small number of persons who had previously lost their jobs are being called back to work in factories scattered over the country.

It is discouraging, however, that the total unemployment figure is still high. According to the latest available figures (for March), there are nearly 5,200,000 Americans out of work. Also, there are indications that new job openings aren't coming along as rapidly as is normal for spring.

### Know Your Congress

*Are foreign dignitaries permitted to speak before Congress?*

Yes, they are. Beginning in 1824, when our French ally, the Marquis de Lafayette, spoke to the lawmakers, Congress has heard Kings, Presidents, Prime Ministers, and other top leaders from abroad. Distinguished visitors from overseas generally speak to a joint meeting of both houses.

*Are newspaper correspondents from foreign countries allowed in the congressional press galleries?*

Yes, they are, including representatives of the Soviet press. But a correspondent from abroad must first submit an application that is certified by his country's official representative here, and is approved by the U. S. State Department.

### Labor Changes?

Not long ago, Democratic Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts introduced a measure that would: (1) require labor officials to make regular detailed reports to the Secretary of Labor on union financial activities; (2) require similar reports on union elections; and (3) outlaw union loans to labor officials totaling more than \$2,500.

George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) has this to say about the Kennedy proposals:

Union leaders already must take a non-communist oath which is not required of business officials. The proposed measure would further discriminate against labor by requiring detailed reports on union activities without asking for similar information from management.

To this criticism, Senator Kennedy replies as follows:

Officers of various large organiza-

tions that take care of other people's money, such as investment firms, must fulfill requirements similar to those sought for labor unions. The purpose of the suggested labor laws is not to punish the unions, but to help safeguard the hard-earned money of rank-and-file members against the few labor officials who may be dishonest.

Meanwhile, Democratic Senator John McClellan of Arkansas has also introduced a measure that is similar in some respects to that of Senator Kennedy. Senator McClellan heads the committee that has been conducting hearings on corruption among certain labor and business leaders. Senator Kennedy is a member of the same committee.

In addition to features contained in Kennedy's labor proposals, the McClellan bill calls for strict requirements to insure democratic elections of union leaders, and curbs on certain union practices when dealing with management.

Critics of this bill say it is definitely prejudiced against labor. Supporters contend that it protects the public and union members against any labor leader who tries to take advantage of them.

### Soviet Census

The United States isn't the only country preparing for a census. Russia is also getting ready to count all the people scattered over its vast territories. But unlike Uncle Sam, who expects to take about 4 weeks to count all his citizens, the Soviets plan to finish the job in a day.

Our census will be taken in 1960. At that time, 170,000 workers will go over their assigned districts to make the census count. Russia will take its census next January. The Reds hope to finish the huge task in a day by using some 600,000 special workers.

In their population count, Russians will answer questions similar to those asked of Americans by census-takers. They will give their names, ages, occupations, and incomes. They will tell whether or not they have radios, TV sets, refrigerators, etc. Russia expects the census to show that living conditions have greatly improved within her borders since the last count was taken in 1939.

The world will be waiting to learn how large a population the Soviet Union claims to have after its forth-

coming census. According to the latest estimate, that nation had about 200,200,000 inhabitants in 1956.

### NATO Meeting

Foreign affairs chiefs of the 15 North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries will hold their regular spring meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark, May 5. The biggest issue before the NATO leaders, according to *New York Times* writer C. L. Sulzberger, is Allied unity. Here, in condensed form, is what the newsman has to say about this matter:

Decisions made at the forthcoming parley will determine just how closely the alliance intends to stick together. NATO leaders will have to decide whether they want to join hands and put new missiles and the necessary bases under the defense group's command, or whether they will permit each country to have its own way on this matter.

At present, NATO members are pulling in different directions. Problems that each country faces, such as France's costly and hopeless struggle to keep control of Algeria, are tending to weaken NATO. Also, Russia's honeyed words of "peace" are causing

some of our allies to ease up on their military efforts. So says Mr. Sulzberger.

NATO members include Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, the United States, and West Germany.

### This and That

*Can Congress* get a two-thirds majority in favor of a bill which provides for the spending of more than 1½ billion dollars for flood control work, harbor developments, and related projects? The lawmakers passed this measure by a simple majority, but President Eisenhower vetoed it because he says it contains certain "wasteful" and "unnecessary" projects along with some good ones.

President Eisenhower's request to give the Secretary of Defense increased power is being bitterly fought in Congress. At present, the Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air Force are able to engage in important actions without approval of the Secretary of Defense. For "greater military unity," Mr. Eisenhower and his supporters want to end this system of "divided authority." Opponents contend that it is unwise to put "too much military power in the hands of one man."

Chile's President Carlos Ibañez has called off his planned trip to the United States on April 29. He gave "pressing political business" as his reason for that action. But most observers feel that he called off his American visit as a protest against a possible boost in U. S. tariffs on Chilean copper. Chile depends heavily on its sale of copper to America for a livelihood.

### Next Week

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) congressional and other elections next fall, and (2) Scandinavia.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

The grouchy man stomped into the store, slammed the door behind him, and barked at the sales clerk: "Give me some dog biscuits."

The salesman calmly replied: "Will you eat them here, or shall I send them around to your kennel?"

★

Sheriff: Did you catch the auto thief?  
Deputy: No, he certainly was a lucky bird. We had chased him only a mile when our 1,000 miles were up and we had to stop and change the oil.

★

Bore: What would you say if you saw me lined up before a firing squad like the man we just saw in the movie?  
Date: Fire!

★

Customer: I'd like to see some good second-hand cars.  
Salesman: So would I.

★

"Is my son getting well grounded in languages?"  
"I would put it even stronger than that," replied the teacher. "I may say he is actually stranded on them."

"You ask high wages for a young man without experience."  
"Yes, sir, but it's much harder work when you don't know anything about it."

★

Nurse: Did you put that patient on a diet?

Doctor: Yes, I told him to eat only the plainest food and very little of that.

Nurse: Will that help him?

Doctor: It will help him pay my bill.



"May I see your menu?"



# No Easy Solution to Problem of Crime Among Youth

(Continued from page 1)

many ideas have been put forth. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover cites—among other things—our modern labor-saving conveniences, and the fact that we have changed from a rural nation to a land of city-dwellers. In *This Week* magazine some time ago, Mr. Hoover said:

"While he lacked present-day conveniences, the youth of earlier generations was blessed (though he would scarcely have termed it so) with the routine of 'chores' . . . to be done daily. He had [important tasks]. He was a cog in the family wheel.

"Few of us would return to the era of wood to chop, ashes to empty, and water to carry, but we may underestimate the value of the 'little things to do' which helped to develop dependable youngsters who grew into responsible citizens. . . .

"The farm and village boy took his adventures with animals and nature for granted. He was likewise unaware of his good fortune in having a much closer association between father and son, both in work and play, than is presently the case. . . .

"The lives of too many of today's youths are impoverished by small apartments, crowded city streets, working parents [whose jobs keep them away from home], and sometimes just plain not enough to do. The youngster who is bored wants and needs to do *something*. He wants to be noticed, to feel important, to get attention, and unless constructive ways to relieve boredom are available, destructive ones will be found."

Despite obstacles, large numbers of young people do find tasks that provide them with definite responsibilities. About a fifth of all high-school-age students hold part-time jobs, while others have regular duties at home.

**Schools, churches,** and other institutions play important roles in the fight against juvenile crime. Obviously, the more thoroughly they manage to interest boys and girls in constructive activities, the less delinquency we shall have.

School systems in many parts of the nation, though, are so overcrowded that the pupils who need special help and attention often do not receive it. Under such circumstances, numerous teen-agers lose interest and quit school. Since these untrained youths find it difficult to obtain and hold regular jobs, they sometimes drift into delinquency and crime.

Besides needing more and better facilities for *keeping* young people out of trouble, we also need to devote more attention to the job of helping those who have already become delinquent. In too many cases, we have failed to set up probation and detention systems that give adequate heed to the underlying causes of a young person's misbehavior.

**Living conditions.** Are slums a cause of crime and delinquency? To some extent, yes. They are frequently the scene, for example, of the much-publicized "gang wars." Youths in dreary slum neighborhoods often see no way, except through gang fighting, to achieve the recognition which they—like most other persons—desire. "We join the clubs [gangs] to get a reputation," says one boy. "Most kids want to feel big . . . get a reputation for being rough."

Meanwhile, we often hear of youths from prosperous families who get into trouble because "nobody cares what they do." Their parents have been "too busy" to give them chores, teach them responsibility, and encourage them to play essential roles in home, church, school, and community activities.

A good example of such neglect was cited in Washington newspapers just 2 weeks ago. The county director of "teen clubs" in a comfortable suburban area commented that numerous teen

We have received many letters from students—and some from parents—commenting on these views. One father who wrote to us is Dr. Charles F. Masterson, a public relations expert. Dr. Masterson—now living in New York—was for several years a member of President Eisenhower's White House staff.

He criticizes Judge Leibowitz' remarks about Italy. He feels that the background of unquestioning obedience to the father, during childhood,

a family in which the father resembles a dictator."

**Hundreds of students** have sent us thought-provoking comments and suggestions on behavior and discipline during the last few weeks. In their letters, we have found recommendations for everything from better recreation facilities to whipping posts. We wish that space permitted us to quote from all of them.

A big majority of the students agreed: (1) that the primary responsibility for preventing misbehavior rests with parents and with young people themselves, and (2) that boys and girls need firm discipline in the home, coupled with affection and understanding.

The remainder of this article is devoted to opinions expressed by student readers in various parts of America:

**Springfield, Missouri:** "Parental control is now too lenient, because parents—who were raised under strict discipline—want to ensure their children a more enjoyable childhood.

"Children should be taught that their present-day freedom involves responsibility to use it correctly. Parents are giving the freedom, but are failing to teach the responsibility."

Another Springfield reader says: "Affection and understanding are the most important factors involved in bringing up a child. If a youth is overdisciplined, there is danger that he will do many wrong things when not under the parents' observation."

**Carroll, Iowa** (a number of letters): "Teen-agers should: (1) have jobs around the house; (2) have rules on what nights they may go out, what time they have to be home, and where they may go; (3) have friends that are approved by their parents.

"When young people learn to respect authority in the home, they will respect other authority in life.

"Youths often have too much freedom, and must make decisions which they are not mature enough to make.

"Young Americans don't receive sufficient religious training, or don't take it seriously enough."

One of the Carroll students says there should be "a law stating that no mothers may work outside of the home, unless very necessary."

Another, speaking of Judge Leibowitz' comments about Italy, says: "The United States is filled with luxuries. Young people have corner drugstores and other hangouts. Teen-agers in Italy have fewer luxuries and spend more time with their families."

A final comment from Carroll, Iowa: "Don't blame everything on parents. Some of them have tried to teach their children discipline, but the youths do not listen."

**Eagle, Nebraska:** "Parental guidance is lacking in most situations where juvenile crime exists. I also feel that television programs and comic books add to the rising toll of delinquency."

**Centreville, Alabama:** "American youths don't have enough training in their homes. The parents, rather than the youths being punished, should be sent to court. Schools, too, should put more emphasis on discipline and obedience."

An opposing view from Centreville: "We *do* have enough discipline, and we respect our elders for it. The real reasons for juvenile delinquency are



**MOST YOUNG PEOPLE**, such as these students, have a good record for general conduct. It's the small minority that causes trouble and concern.

club dances were being canceled because too few parents could be recruited to serve as chaperones. "Sometimes none have volunteered," he said. "In other cases, parents promised to come but never showed up."

In short, slums have no monopoly on the thoughtlessness and neglect that can deprive young people of adequate training, proper supervision, and opportunities for wholesome recreation.

**Parents' role.** It is generally agreed that parents hold the main responsibility for guiding youths in the right direction. But there has been much debate over how the parents should do this.

A short time ago, our paper referred to statements by Dr. John R. Cavaghan, a psychiatrist, and by Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz of New York. Both men call for firm discipline in the home. Judge Leibowitz says there is very little juvenile delinquency in Italy, where fathers exercise strict control over their children.

may have been one reason why Italians were comparatively willing to accept dictatorship under Mussolini some years ago. "The people were so accustomed to being told what they could and could not do," Dr. Masterson comments, "that they were far better trained for dictatorship than for democracy."

Dr. Masterson agrees that young Americans "need more discipline than they now seem to have, plus a greater respect for authority." But the key to the problem, he suggests, is *self-discipline*.

"This," he continues, "is the discipline I want my children to learn. In my family—and I hope in many others—the father does *not* have complete charge of discipline. Where parental authority is called for, both mother and father share a responsibility. I suggest that the self-discipline which I seek, for myself as well as for my children, springs more naturally from a democratic family group—in which certain rigid limits are set—than from



overcrowded cities, slums, and lack of recreational facilities."

Another student from the same locality writes: "Most juvenile delinquency, I believe, is caused by broken homes or unhappy ones. If the parents would think before they quarreled and divorced, much juvenile delinquency would be stopped."

**South Portland, Maine:** "An important fact, along with discipline, is the kind of example that the parents set. If we want today's youth to become tomorrow's leaders, today's leaders must act like leaders."

Another statement from the same city: "When parents are too strict, sons and daughters get the idea that it is clever to 'put something over' on them without being caught."

One South Portland reader, however, quotes the old adage: "Spare the rod and spoil the child."

**Alton, Illinois:** "Though parents sometimes make mistakes, in most cases they know best. Children should be taught to understand this fact, and should learn obedience. In general, by talking over their problems, families can develop a good spirit of cooperation."

**Beulah, North Dakota:** "The American people are moving too fast, and they have too many things occupying their time. Adults often forget about their children, and—before they know it—the youths have gotten into trouble."

"Parents should encourage their children to attend church, and should go with them."

**Dinuba, California** (on the subject of Judge Leibowitz' comments about Italy): "Maybe the reason why Italian boys don't steal many automobiles is that their country *doesn't* have many automobiles."

**White Plains, New York:** "I had the privilege last summer of visiting relatives in Italy, and saw for myself the discipline and respect for authority, especially within the family unit."

**Overbrook, Kansas:** "I don't believe our nation has a great amount of juvenile delinquency. A teen-ager doesn't get publicity if he does something honorable, but only if he commits a crime."

**French Lick, Indiana:** "Each parent should remember that his child is different, in some way, from any other youth in the world. All students can't be scientists! Parents should help each young person to develop his particular skills."

**Wichita Falls, Texas:** "Parents should enforce strict rules. I know how I have felt after going someplace where my parents did not really want me to go. You really don't enjoy yourself when you know that your parents are not behind you all the way."

**Idaho Falls, Idaho:** "We live in a free country where education is practically thrown at us. As a result, we often take too much for granted, and fail to appreciate our privileges."

**Baltic, Connecticut** (letter from an entire civics class): "A major factor influencing American juvenile delinquency is the availability of the automobile."

**Middletown, New York** (comments from a teacher): "Generally speaking, where there is lack of authority and discipline in the home, there is a carry-over of this devil-may-care attitude in activities outside of the home. I believe that the 'family feeling' is the best safeguard against juvenile delinquency."

**Rockwood, Tennessee:** "Lack of respect for authority is partly the reason for so much juvenile crime in America. But also, many of us do not have enough to do."

**Bennington, Nebraska:** A girl says to our Managing Editor: "I feel that most of the advice in your column makes good sense. There are times when my parents should have been stricter with my sisters and me. As a young person grows older, he will understand why his parents are so careful in watching over him. He will learn that they do not distrust him, but are simply looking out for his welfare."

**In conclusion.** The foregoing letters are but a sample of the excellent ones that have come into our office recently. Again we say: We wish that it were possible to quote more of them. The letters indicate the variety of ideas on how to deal with this problem.

—By TOM MYER



**EXPERT WITNESSES.** Three young driving experts (standing) testified recently before a congressional committee on traffic safety. Shown with the committee chairman, Representative Kenneth Roberts, Democrat of Alabama, they are (from left): Pat Ledger of Portland, Maine; Chris Bayley of Seattle, Washington; and Charles Hopkins of Atlanta, Georgia—winners of safe-driving awards.

## Driver-Training Question

Three Youths Present Views to U. S. Congressmen

CONGRESS this month is studying a number of proposals to bring about greater safety on the highways and reduce the automobile accident death rate. One measure would provide federal assistance to the states for driver education courses.

Representative Kenneth Roberts, Democrat of Alabama, is sponsor of the bill. He is chairman of a House committee on traffic safety. Only a few days ago, the committee heard 3 young Americans—all winners of safe-driving awards—give their views.

One of them is Charles Hopkins of Atlanta, Georgia. Now a college student, he took a driver education course in high school and in 1957 won the National Jaycee Teen-Age Road-e-O driving contest. It is sponsored by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce and groups interested in the automobile industry.

"The Road-e-O is rapidly producing an interest in driver education courses," young Hopkins told the House committee. "I think it is very important that teen-agers know and understand the traffic laws and the dangers of the car if it is not driven properly. That is why I think driver education should be a required subject for all high school students."

Chris Bayley of Seattle, Washington, 1956 Road-e-O champion, argued that "the teen-age aspect of the traffic safety crusade is the most important one for the future."

"Not only are today's teen-agers tomorrow's adults," Chris said, "but the positive influence which a safety-conscious young driver has on his parents and other adults around him or her is a very powerful one."

"Therefore, the efforts of industry devoted to the specific aim of educating our youth in the practice of safe driving are especially valuable."

Patricia Ledger of Portland, Maine, gave the woman's viewpoint. A 6th place winner in the Road-e-O of 1955, Miss Ledger said:

"Only a portion of the high school age students today are benefiting from driver education courses available. I feel that it is a loss of unregainable time not to educate every high school student to be a safe driver. Once the student has graduated, he no longer has the opportunity to benefit from the (training) service—which has proved so important that (auto) insurance companies give a 10% reduction to graduates of the courses."

Not everyone agrees with the student views expressed above. A number of Americans, including many teachers and parents, argue that driver education is a needless "frill" in the schools. Such persons feel that parents, friends, or—if need be—an instructor hired privately can teach young people how to drive.

The contention is that schools should devote all their time to training students in basic subjects, especially now that we are in a race against the Soviet Union for knowledge in the sciences. What do you think?

—By TOM HAWKINS

## All-Time Records in Baseball — By Howard Sweet

**B**ASEBALL fans never tire of browsing over the records set by stars of the diamond. Following are some of the outstanding individual records in the big leagues since 1900:

*Highest batting average, season—*.424 by Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis Cardinals, 1924.

*Most consecutive games played—*2,130 by Lou Gehrig, New York Yankees, 1925 to 1939.

*Most years leading league in batting—*12 by Ty Cobb, Detroit Tigers.

*Most runs, season—*177 by Babe Ruth, New York Yankees, 1921.

*Most hits, season—*257 by George Sisler, St. Louis Browns, 1920.

*Most 2-base hits, season—*67 by Earl Webb, Boston Red Sox, 1931.

*Most 3-base hits, season—*36 by Owen Wilson, Pittsburgh Pirates, 1912.

*Most home runs, season—*60 by Babe Ruth, 1927.

*Most home runs, lifetime—*714 by Babe Ruth.

*Most consecutive games hitting*

*homer each game—*8 by Dale Long, Pittsburgh Pirates, 1956.

*Most home runs with bases filled, lifetime—*23 by Lou Gehrig.

*Most stolen bases, season—*96 by Ty Cobb, 1915.

*Most bases on balls received, season—*170 by Babe Ruth, 1923.



Babe Ruth



Lou Gehrig

*Most times struck out, season—*138 by Jim Lemon, Washington Senators, 1956.

*Fewest times struck out, season—*4 (in 155 games) by Joe Sewell, Cleveland Indians, 1925.

*Most runs batted in, season—*190 by Hack Wilson, Chicago Cubs, 1930.

*Most games won by pitcher, season—*41 by John Chesbro, New York Yankees, 1904.

*Most consecutive games won by pitcher—*24 by Carl Hubbell, New York Giants, 1936 and 1937.

*Highest winning percentage by a pitcher, season (34 or more games)—*.886 (won 31, lost 4) by Lefty Grove, Philadelphia Athletics, 1931.

*Most consecutive scoreless innings by pitcher—*56 by Walter Johnson, Washington Senators, 1913.

*Most shutout games by pitcher, in a season—*16 by Grover Alexander, Philadelphia Phillies, 1916.

*Most shutout games by pitcher, lifetime—*113 by Walter Johnson.

*Most bases on balls by pitcher, 9-inning game—*16 by Bruno Haas, Philadelphia Athletics, 1915.

*Most bases on balls by pitcher, season—*208 by Bob Feller, Cleveland Indians, 1938.

*Most strikeouts by pitcher, 9-inning game—*18 by Bob Feller, 1938.

*Most strikeouts by pitcher, season—*348 by Bob Feller, 1946.



## Career for Tomorrow - - As a Plumber

**W**RENCHES, drills, hammers, chisels, and power machines that cut, bend, and thread pipes are some of the tools used by plumbers and pipefitters. Persons in this field also use gas or gasoline torches and welding equipment in their work.

If you decide to become a plumber, you may start your day by making an estimate of the plumbing needs of a new home or other building. Next, you may bid on the job of installing the needed equipment.

If you land the contract, you may have to cut openings in walls for pipes and prepare the pipes for installation by cutting, reaming, and threading. When the pipes are in place, the joints are threaded, soldered, or connected in some other way. Finally, you will have to test the pipe system for leaks.

You may also be called upon to install kitchen and bathroom fixtures, and make water and gas connections to the building.

In some cases, plumbing and pipefitting work is done by different persons. Plumbers install and repair pipes and fixtures that make up water, sewage, and gas systems in our homes and other buildings. Pipefitters work with heating lines and the pipes used by industrial firms such as oil refineries, chemical plants, and others. In general, though, plumbing and pipefitting are regarded as one field.

**Preparation.** You can get your training by working with skilled men and learning the trade as you go along, or through a formal apprenticeship program.

As an apprentice, you will spend some time in the classroom as well as receive on-the-job training under the supervision of skilled workmen. In the classroom you will study the principles of physics and chemistry that apply to plumbing, learn to read blueprints, and become acquainted with local rules that govern your work. This entire program, which usually takes about 5 years to complete, is worked out by the



PLUMBER on the job

plumbers' union and firms that employ plumbers.

Under an apprentice program, you will "earn while you learn." Your starting pay will be small, but periodic increases will make it larger as you go along. When you finish your training, you may have to take an examination to demonstrate your ability in the trade to become a licensed plumber. In many communities, plumbers must be licensed to do independent work of any kind.

**Job opportunities.** Like all trades concerned with building homes and other structures, plumbing jobs are plentiful when business is booming. When business is slack, jobs may be hard to find. The long-range outlook for employment in this field is good, however, because more and more plumbing equipment is being used in our homes.

A large number of plumbers go into business for themselves as independent contractors. Others work for plumbing firms or industrial plants.

**Earnings.** Wages of journeyman plumbers vary from city to city. In general, they range from \$2.90 to \$3.60 an hour, or \$116 to \$144 for a 40-hour week. Plumbers who set up their own business may have incomes that are quite high if they have ability and good business sense.

**Advantages and disadvantages.** Wages are good and the field offers excellent opportunities for you to go into business for yourself. Also, the work requires both mental and physical activity.

But there is no certainty of steady employment. Plumbers are usually among the first group of workers to feel the pinch of a slowdown in industrial activity, though plumbing shops that do a big repair business are in a good position to weather hard times.

**Further information.** Talk to plumbers in your area. You can also get information from the National Association of Plumbing Contractors, 1016 20th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.  
—By ANTON BERLE

## News Quiz

### Delinquency Problem

1. According to figures given by a congressional subcommittee, have juvenile court cases been increasing *faster* than the nation's total youth population, *slower*, or at *about the same rate*?

2. In discussing the causes of trouble among youth, what does J. Edgar Hoover say about labor-saving conveniences and big-city life?

3. About how large a portion of all high-school-age students hold part-time jobs: one-tenth, one-fifth, one-half, or two-thirds?

4. How do overburdened and overcrowded schools add to the delinquency problem?

5. Discuss slums as a cause of crime and delinquency among youth.

6. What does Judge Samuel Leibowitz say about the training of young people in Italy?

7. On what grounds does Dr. Charles Masterson criticize Judge Leibowitz' views about Italian family life? What sort of family training and discipline does Dr. Masterson recommend?

8. Set forth at least 3 of the ideas or suggestions on youth problems given by student readers of this paper.

### Discussion

1. Can you make any recommendations, in addition to those given in the article, on dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency?

2. What measures are being taken in your community to prevent or reduce lawbreaking among young people? Do you think the program is adequate? Why or why not?

### Propaganda Clash

1. Define propaganda. What makes it effective?

2. How may one detect propaganda?

3. Why has it become so important in the cold war?

4. Give some of the reasons for Moscow's success in the propaganda field.

5. Why doesn't our government control the flow of information as strictly as Russia's leaders do?

6. "Effective propaganda requires a sound foreign policy." Explain this statement.

7. Describe the work of the U. S. Information Agency.

8. What propaganda steps would William Benton have our government take?

### Discussion

1. Do you think our government should control the flow of information in and out of the country more closely than it has been doing? For example, do you believe we should have tried to keep the outside world from knowing about our failure at launching a satellite on the first try? Why, or why not?

2. Give your opinion of each of the suggestions made by William Benton for regaining the propaganda initiative from Russia.

### Miscellaneous

1. Tell something about the background of George Allen. Why is his job as USIA head sometimes called a thankless one?

2. On what issue did the French government of Premier Gaillard collapse?

3. What, according to newsman C. L. Sulzberger, will be the main issue before NATO leaders in next month's regular spring meeting?

4. Briefly summarize changes in labor laws sought by Senators Kennedy and McClellan. What arguments are advanced for and against certain of these proposals?

5. When does Russia plan to count its people? In what way will the Red census be similar to ours? How will it differ?

6. How does the *Washington Star* feel about our government's decision not to go all-out in developing an atomic airplane? Do you or do you not believe that the United States should make a big effort to beat Russia in getting such a plane into the air?

## Historical Background - - - Crime in U. S.

**T**HE American people have always had to deal with crime and criminals. No era of our history has been free of this problem. During the colonial period travelers were sometimes robbed on their journeys or when they spent the night at an inn. Thousands of British convicts were brought to America in pre-Revolutionary times, and their presence no doubt helped to swell the colonial crime rate.

As cities grew up during the 19th century, there was an increase in the number of robberies, murders, and other crimes. The prisons were usually full.

Meanwhile, the nation was expanding westward. Many frontier regions had a great deal of trouble with lawlessness. Horse stealing, cattle "rustling," and robbing of trains became serious problems during the middle of the 19th century.

Settlers in many parts of the West and Southwest organized "vigilance committees" in an effort to combat outlaws. These "vigilante" groups dealt harshly with horse thieves and other wrongdoers. A committee in Montana, for example, hanged 21 desperadoes in a single month. Although some vigilante organizations were well managed, the work of others often resembled mob action.

With the rapid growth of business and industry after the Civil War, there came an increase in crimes that did not involve violence. Among these were forgery, swindling, and various forms of political corruption.

There have been important changes,

since colonial times, in methods of punishing criminals. Punishments in the early days were very harsh when judged by modern standards. During the colonial period lawbreakers were whipped or branded, or were held up to public ridicule in the stocks or pillory. Others were thrown into prisons which were only a little better than the dungeons of the Middle Ages. Young and old, first offenders and hardened criminals, were all herded together.

Large numbers of crimes were punishable by the death penalty. Executions were held in public and were meant to warn the onlookers against violating the law.

Early in our history thousands of persons were imprisoned each year for

not paying their debts, many of which were trifling in amount. The sheriff of New York reported in 1816, for example, that over half of his prisoners had been thrown into jail for debts of less than \$25.

These methods of dealing with crime and indebtedness were needlessly cruel and usually unsatisfactory. No attempt was made to reform the criminals and help them to live better lives. Those who were imprisoned for being in debt were not given a chance to earn money to repay what they owed.

To remedy these and other undesirable conditions, many reforms were adopted during the years before the Civil War. Fines and imprisonment were substituted for branding, whipping, standing in the pillory, and other forms of colonial punishment. The whipping post was abolished in most of the states. The number of crimes punishable by death was reduced.

Prisons have been considerably improved down through the years, though much still remains to be done along this line. One major improvement has been the growing practice of keeping young inmates and first offenders separate from hardened criminals. Another is the provision of vocational training courses for convicts.

### Pronunciations

Afewerk Mengistab—ä'fuh-wërk mën'-gi-stäb

Amharic—äm-här'ik

Carlos Ibañez—kär'lös ä-bän'yäs

Felix Gaillard—fä-lëks gä-yär

Haile Selassie—hī'lē sē-läs'ē



THE PILLORY was used for punishing criminals many years ago